

5. 134. 45

A
COLLECTION
OF
APPROPRIATIONS,
New and Old.

BY THE
Right Honorable FRANCIS
BACON, Baron of *Verulam*, Viscount St. Alban.

LONDON,

Printed for Andrew Crooke,
and are to be Sold at the Green
Dragon without Temple Bar. 1674.

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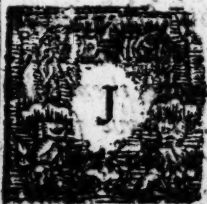


*Collegium S. S. Individuæ
Trinitatis in Academia
Cantabrigiensi*

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HIS
LORDSHIPS
Preface.



Julius Cæsar did write a Collection of Apophthegms, as appears in an Epistle of Cicero; so did Macrobius a Consular Man. I need say no more, for the worth of a Writing of that Nature. It is pity, Cæsars Book is lost: For I imagine they were Collected with Judgment and Choice: whereas that of Plutarch and Stobæus; And much more the Modern ones, draw much of the Dregs. Certainly they are of

His Lordships Preface.

excellent use. They are Mucrones verborum, Pointed Speeches. The words of the wise are as Goads, saith Solomon. Cicero prettily calleth them Salinas, Salt-pits, that you may extract Salt out of, and sprinkle it where you will. They serve to be interlaced in Continued speech. They serve to be recited upon Occasion of themselves. They serve if you take out the Kernel of them, and make them your own. I have for my

This Collection his Lordship made out of his Memory, without turning any Book. Recreation amongst more serious studies. Collected some few of them: Therein fancying the old, Not omitting any, because they are vulgar; (For many vulgar ones are excellent good; Nor for the Meanness of the Person; But because they are Dull and Flat; And adding many New that otherwise would have died.

A
COLLECTION
OF
APOPHTHEGMS,
New and Old.



QUEEN ELIZABETH, the marrow of her Coronation, (It being the custom to release Prisoners at the Inauguration of a Prince,) went to the

Chappel; And in the great Chamber, one of her Courtiers, who was well known to her, either out of his own Motion, or by the Instigation of a wiser Man, presented her with a Petition; and before a great

nur-

number of Courtiers, besought her with a loud voice; That now this good time, there might be four or five principal Prisoners more released; Those were the four Evangelists, and the Apostle St. Paul, who had been long shut up in an unknown Tongue, as it were in Prison; so as they could not converse with the Common People. The Queen answered very gravely, That it was best first to enquire of them, whether they would be released or no.

2. Queen ANN BULLEN, at the time when she was led to be beheaded in the Tower, called one of the Kings privy Chamber to her, and said unto him, Commend me to the King, and tell him, that he hath been ever constant in his course of advancing me; from a private Gentlewoman he made me a Marchioness; and from a Marchioness a Queen; And now that he hath left no higher degree of Earthly Honour, He intends to Crown my Innocency with the Glory of Martyrdom.

3. His Majesty JAMES the First, King of Great Britain, having made unto his Parliament an excellent and large Declaration, coneluded thus; I have now given you a clear Mirrour of my mind; Use it therefore like a Mirrour, and take heed how you let it fall, or how you soyle it with your Breath.

of Apophthegms.

3

with a 4. A great Officer in France was in
 danger to have lost his place, but his Wife
 by her suit and means making, made his
 peace; whereupon a pleasant fellow said,
 that he had been crush'd but that he saved
 himself upon his horns.

5. His Majesty said to his Parliament
 at another time, finding there were some
 causeless Jealousies sown amongst them;
 That the King and his People, (whereof the
 Parliament is the Representative Body,)
 were as Husband and Wife; And therefore
 that of all other things, Jealousie was be-
 tween them, most pernicious.

6. His Majesty, When he thought his
 Counsel might note in him some variety in
 Businesses, though indeed he remained
 constant, would say; That the Sun many
 times shineth watery; But it is not the
 Sun which causeth it, but some Cloud Ri-
 sing betwixt us and the Sun; And when
 that is scattered, the Sun is as it was,
 and comes to its former Brightness.

7. His Majesty in his Answer to the
 Book of the Cardinal of Euvreux (who
 had in a grave Argument of Divinity,
 sprinkled many witty Ornaments of Poesy
 and Humanity) said, That these Flowers
 were like Blew & Yellow, and Red Flowers
 in the Corn, which make a pleasant shew to

those that look on, but they hurt the Corn

8. Sir Edward Cook being vehement against the two Provincial Councils of Wales, and the North, said to the King There was nothing there, but a kind of Confusion, and hotch potch of Justice: One while they were a Star-Chamber; Another while a Kings-Bench; Another, a Common-place; Another, a Commission of Oyer and Terminer. His Majesty answered Why, Sir Edward Cook? They be like Houses in Progress, where I have not, nor can have, such distinct Rooms of State, as I have here at White-Hall, or at Hampton Court.

9. The Commissioners of the Treasure moved the King for the Relief of his Estate, to disafforest some Forests of his, explaining themselves of such Forests as lay out of the way, not neer any of the Kings Houses, nor in the course of his Progress, Whereof he should never have use nor pleasure. Why, (saith the King) do you think that Solomon had use and pleasure of all his 300 Concubines?

10. His Majesty, when the Commissioners of both Houses of Parliament presented unto him the Instrument of Union of England and Scotland, was merry with them; And amongst other pleasant speeches

of Apophthegms.

5.

the Cornieches shewed unto them the Laird of
hemena wreston a Scotchman, who was the
nsels oallest and Greatest Man that was to
King seen, and said; Well, now we are all
of Come, yet none of you will say, but here is one
e: On tothman greater than any English Man,
Another which was an ambiguous Speech; but it
Comas thought he meant it of himself.

of Oyer 11. His Majesty would say to the
vered prds of his Counsell when they sate upon
be likay great Matter, and came from Counsell
ot, nor to him, Well, you have set, but what
ate, as ye you hatcht?

Hamp- 12. When the Arch-Duke did raise his
iege from the Grave, the then Secretary
easure, me ro Queen Elizabeth; The Queen
his E- having first Intelligence thereof) said
of his, the Secretary, Wote you what? The
rests as Arch-Duke is Risen from the Grave: He
of the swered; What, without the Trumpet of
of his Arch-Angel? The Queen replied yes,
r have without the sound of Trumpet.

King) 13. Queen Elizabeth was importuned
le and much by my Lord of Essex. to supply di-
rs great Offices, that had been long
mmis- id: The Queen answered nothing to
esent- e Matter; But rose up on the sudden,
ion of id said; I am sure my Office will not be
with g void. And yet at that time, the e
easant is much speech of Troubles, and Dis-
eches

A 5

ous

ous about the Crown, to be after her Decease : But they all vanished ; and King James came in, in a profound peace.

14. The Counsell did make Remonstrance unto Queen Elizabeth, of the continuall Conspiracies against her Life; and namely that a Man was lately taken, who stood ready in a very dangerous and suspicious manner to do the Deed ; and they shewed her the weapon, wherewith he thought to have acted it. And therefore they advised her, that she should go less abroad to take the Air, weakly attended, as she used. But the QUEEN answered ; *That she had rather be dead, then put in Custody.*

15. The Lady Paget, that was very private with Queen Elizabeth, declared herself much against the Match with Monsieur. After Monsieur's Death, the Queen took extream grief, (at least as she made shew) and kept in within her Bed-Chamber, and one Ante-Chamber for three weeks space, in token of mourning : At last she came forth into her Privy-Chamber, and admitted her Ladies to have access unto her ; and amongst the rest, the Lady Paget presented her self, and came to her with a smiling Countenance. The Queen bent her Brows, and seemed to be highly displeased, and said to her ; *Madam*

of Apophthegms.

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r Delam, you are not ignorant of my extreme
Kingrief, and do you come to me with a Coun-
cils of Joye My Lady Pages answered;
franciflas if it please your Majesty, it is impossi-
tinuall for me to be absent from you three weeks
timely that when I see you, I must look cheer-
fully. No, no, (said the Queen, not for-
getting her former Averseness to the
shew Match) you have some other causers in it,
ough tell me plainly My Lady answered; I
ey must obey you; It is this. I was thinking
alroad how happy your Majesty was, you married
as the Monsieur; For seeing you take such
Thought for his Death, being but your friend;
fooly if he had been your Husband sure it would
ry have cost you your life.

ed he 16. Henry the 4th of France his Queen
Mon was young with Child; Count Soisons,
Quee that had his expectation upon the Crown,
e made when it was twice or thrice thought that
Chan the Queen was with Child before, said to
e three some of his Friends; That it was but with-
g: A Pillow; This had some ways come to
Chan the Kings Ear; who kept it till such
ave ad time as the Queen waxed great: Then he
ft, he called the Count of Soisons to him, and
d can said; laying his hand upon the Queens
e. The Belly; Come Cousin, is this a Pillow?
d to be The Count of Soisons answered; Yes, Sir,
Ma it is a Pillow for all France to sleep upon.

dan 17. King

17. *King Henry the 4th of France*, was so punctual of his word, after it was once passed, that they called him, *The King of the Faith*.

18. The said *King Henry the 4th* was moved by his *Parliament* to War against the *Protestants*: He answered; *Tes, I mean it: I will make every one of you Captains; you shall have Companies assigned you.* The *Parliament* observing whereunto his Speech tended, gave over and deserted his motion.

19. *Queen Elizabeth* was wont to say, upon the *Commission of Sales*; That the *Commissioners* used her like *Strawberry-Wives* that layed two or three great *Strawberries* at the mouth of their pot, and all the rest were little ones; so they made her two or three good prizes of the first particulars, but fell straight ways.

20. *Queen Elizabeth* used to say of her Instructions, to great Officers; That they were like to Garments, streight at the first putting on, but did by and by wear loose enough.

21. A great Officer, at Court, when my Lord of Essex was first in trouble; and that he, and those that dealt for him, would talk much of my Lords Friends; and of his Enemies, answered to one of them;

them; I will tell you, I know but one Friend, and one Enemy my Lord hath; and that one Friend is the Queen, and that one Enemy is himself.

22. The Book of Deposing King Richard the Second, and the coming in of Henry the 4th, supposed to be written by Doctor Hayward, who was committed to the Tower for it, had much incensed Queen Elizabeth; and she asked Mr. Bacon, being then of her Counsel learned, whether there were any Treason contained in it? who intending to do him a pleasure, and to take of the Queens bitterness with a merry conceit, answered; No Madam, for Treason, I cannot deliver Opinion, that there was any, but very much Felony: The Queen apprehending it gladly, asked, How? And wherein? Mr. Bacon answered; Because he had stolen many of his Sentences and Conceits out of Cornelius Tacitus.

23. Queen Elizabeth being to resolve upon a great Officer, and being by some, that canvased for others, put in some doubt of that person, whom she meant to advance, called for Mr. Bacon; And told him, she was like one, with a Lanthorn, seeking a man; and seemed unsatisfied in the choice she had of a man for that place

place. Mr. Bacon answered her, that he had heard that in old time, there was usually painted in the Church Walls, the Day of Doom, and God sitting in Judgment, and Saint Michael by him, with a pair of Ballances; And the Soul, and the Good Deeds in the one Ballance, and the Faults, and the Evil Deeds in the other; and the Souls Ballance went up far too light: Then was our Lady painted with a great pair of Beads; who cast them into the light Ballance, and brought down the Scale: So he said; Place and Authority, which were in her Majesties hands to give, were like our Ladies Beads, which though men, through any Imperfections, were too light before, yet when they were cast in, made weight competent.

24. Queen Elizabeth was dilatory enough in suits, of her own Nature; and the Lord Treasurer Burleigh being a Wise Man, and willing therein to feed her humour, would say to her; Madam, you do well to let Suitors stay; For I shall tell you, Bis dat, qui cito dat; if you grant them speedily, they will come again the sooner.

25. Sir Nicholas Bacon, who was Keeper of the Great Seal of England, when Queen Elizabeth, in her Progress, came to his House at Gorhambury; and said to him;

him; My Lord, what a little House have you gotten? Answered her; Madam, my House is well, but it is you that have made me too great for my House.

26. There was a Conference in Parliament, between the Lords House, and the House of Commons, about a Bill of Accountants, which came down from the Lords to the Commons; which Pill prayed; That the Lands of Accountants, whereof they were seized, when they entred upon their Office, might be liable to their Arrears to the Queen. But the Commons desired, that the Bill might not look back to the Accountants that were already, but extend only to Accountants hereafter. But the Lord Treasurer said; Why, I pray you, if you had lost your Purse by the way, would you look forwards, or would you look back? The Queen hath lost her Purse.

27. The Lord Keeper, Sir Nicholas Bacon was asked his Opinion by my Lord of Leicester, concerning two persons whom the Queen seemed to think well of: By my Troth my Lord (said he) the one is a grave Counsellor; The other is a Proper young Man; and so he will be as long as he lives.

28. My Lord of Leicester, Favourite to Queen Elizabeth, was making a large
Chace

- Chace about Cornbury Park; meaning to enclose it with Posts and Rails; and one day was casting up his charge what it would come to. Mr. Goldingham, a free-spoken Man, stood by, and said to my Lord; *Methinks your Lordship goeth not the cheapest way to work.* Why, Goldingham, said my Lord? *Marry my Lord,* said Goldingham; *Count you but upon the posts, for the Country will find you Railing.*

29. The Lord Keeper, Sir Nicholas Bacon, was asked his Opinion by Queen Elizabeth, of one of these Monopoly Licenses: And he answered; *Madam will you have me speak the Truth?* *Licentiâ omnes deteriores sumus: We are all the worse for Licenses.*

30. My Lord of Essex, at the Succour of Rhoane, made 24. Knights, which at that time was a great number. Divers of those Gentlemen were of weak and small Means; which when Queen Elizabeth heard, she said; *My Lord might have done well to have built his Alms-house, before he made his Knights.*

31. The Deputies of the Reformed Religion, after the Massacre which was at Paris upon Saint Bartholomew's Day, treated with the King and Queen Mother, and

and some other of the *Counsell* for a Peace. Both sides were agreed upon the *Articles*. The question was, upon the *security* for the performance. After some particulars propounded and rejected, the *Queen Mother* said, *Why, Is not the word of a King sufficient security?* One of the *Deputies* answered; *No by Saint Bartho'mew, Madam.*

32. There was a French Gentleman, speaking with an English of the Law *Salique*, That *Women* were excluded from Inheriting the *Crown* of France. The English said; *Yes, but that was meant of the Women themselves, not of such Males as claimed by Women.* The French Gentleman said, *Where do you find that gloss?* The English answered, *I'll tell you Sir, Look on the back-side of the Record, of the Law Salique, and there you shall find it endorsed: Implying that there was no such thing as the Law Salique, but that it is a meer fiction.*

33. A *Eryar* of France, being in an earnest Dispute about the Law *Salique*, would need prove it by *Scripture*; citing that verse of the Gospel; *Lilia Agri, non laborant, neque nent, The Lilies of the Field do neither labour nor spin: Applying it thus, That the Flower de Lucet of France*

France cannot descend, neither to the Diamond, nor to the Spade; That is, not to a Nobleman, nor to a Peasant.

34. When Peace was renewed with the French in England, divers of the great Counsellors were presented from the French with Jewels: The Lord Henry Howard, being then Earl of Northampton and a Counsellour, was omitted. Whereupon the King said to him, My Lord, how happens it that you have not a Jewel as well as the rest? My Lord answered according to the Fable in Æsop; Non est sum Gallus, itaque non reperi Gemam. I am not a man.

35. The same Earl of Northampton, when Lord Privy Seal, was ask'd by King James, openly at the Table, where commonly he entertained the King with discourse; the King ask'd him upon the sudden; My Lord, have you not a desire to see Rome? My Lord Privy Seal answered; Yes indeed Sir: The King said, And Why? My Lord answered; Because if it please your Majesty, it was the seat of the greatest Monarchy, and the Seminary of the bravest men of the world, whilst it was Heathen? And then Secondly, because afterwards it was the See of so many Holy Bishops in the Primitive Church, most of

them

of Apophthegms. 15

Diem Martyrs. The King would not give
to cover, but said; *And for nothing else?*
My Lord answered; *Yes, if it please your*
wisdoms, for two things more: The one is
of the him, who they say hath so great a power
in the forgive other men their sins, to confess
Henry's own sins upon his knees before a Chap-
lain, or Priest: And the other to hear Anti-
christ say his Creed.

Lord 36. Sir Nicholas Bacon, being appoint-
Fewell a Judge for the Northern Circuit,
erend and having brought his Trails that came
Norefore him to such a pass, as the passing
Gem Sentence on Malefactors, he was by
ne of the Malefactors mightily impor-
ton, ned for to save his life, which when
King nothing that he had said did avail, he at
com-ngth desired his Mercy on the account
a di-Kindred: Prethee said my Lord Judg,
theow came that in? Why, if it please you
desirey Lord, your Name is Bacon, and
an-line is Hog, and in all Ages Hog and Ba-
said, n have been so neer kindred, that they
use, re not to be separated. *I but* (replied
as of Judg Bacon) *you and I cannot be kind-*
red, excepts you be hanged; for Hog is not
left Bacon until it be well hanged.

canse 37. Two Scholars and a Countrey man
travelling upon the Road, one night
t ofdged all in one Inn, and supt together,
where

where the Scholars thought to have put a trick upon the Country man, which was thus; The Scholars appointed for Supper two Pigeons, and a Fat Capon which being ready, was brought up, and they having set down, the one Scholar took up one Pigeon, the other Scholar took the other Pigeon, thinking therefore that the Country man should have said still until that they were ready for the carving of the Capon, which he perceiving, took the Capon and laid it on his Trencher, and thus said, *Daintily contrived, every one a bird.*

38. *Jack Roberts* was desired by *Mr. Taylor*, when the Reckoning grew somewhat high, to have a Bill of his hand. *Roberts* said, I am content, but you must let no man know it; when the *Taylor* brought him the Bill, he tore it as if with choler, and said to him, *you use me not as I use you well, you promised me no man should know it, and here you have put in; Be it known unto all men by these Presents.*

39. *Sir Walter Raleigh* was wont to say of the Ladies of *Queen Elizabeths* Privy Chamber, and Bed Chamber, *That* they were like *Witches*, they could do harm but they could do no good.

40. There was a Minister deprived for

un-

ave pu conformity, who said, to some of his
which w iends, that if they deprived him, it
or Su ould cost an hundred mens lives, the
Capo rty understood it. as being a turbulent
up, a low, he would have moved sedition,
Schol d complained of him; whereupon be-
Schol g convented and opposed upon that
there eech, he said his meaning was,
ave sa at if he lost his Benefice, he would pract-
for th Physick, and then he thought he should
perce ll an hundred men in time.

on h 41. Secretary Bourne Son kept a Gen-
ly con emans Wife in Shropshire; who lived
om her Husband with him, when he
by h as weary of her, he caused her Husband
v some be dealt with to take her home, and
s hand fered him five hundred pounds for re-
u mu ration: the Gentleman went to Sir
Taylor Sidney, to take his advice upon this of-
as in, telling him, that his Wife promised
me now a new life; and to tell him truth,
fhou five hundred pounds would come well
Be with him; and besides that, sometimes
s. I wanted a Woman in his Bed. By my
ont troth, said Sir Henry Sidney, Take her
s Prime, and take the Money, then when as
Thatcher Cucholds wear their Horns plain, you
burnay wear your guilt.

42. When Rablais the great Jester of
ed for France, lay on his death bed, and they
un- gave

gave him the Extreame Unction, a familiar friend of his came to him afterwards and asked him how he did, *Rablais* answered, *Even going my Journey, they have greased my Boots already.*

43. Mr. *Bronley* Solicitor, giving evidence for a Deed, which was impeached to be fraudulent, was urged by the Council on the other side with this presumption, that in two former Suits where Title was made, that Deed was passed over in silence, and some other conveyance stood upon: Mr. *Justice Casili* taking in with that side, asked the Solicitor, I pray thee Mr. Solicitor, let me ask you a familiar question, I have two Geldings in my Stable; I have divers times business of importance, and still I set forth one of my Geldings and not the other, would you not think I set him aside for a Jade? No my Lord, said *Bronley*, I would think you spared him for your own Saddle.

44. *Thales*, as he was looking upon the Stars, fell into the water, wheretupon was after said, That if he had looked into the water, he might have seen the Stars, by looking up to the Stars, he could not see the Water.

45. A Man and his Wife in bed together

a farther, she towards morning pretended
 herself to be ill at ease, desiring to lie on
 her Husbands side, so the good man to
 ease her came over her, making some
 short stay in his passage over, where she
 did not long lain, but desired to lye in
 her old place again: quoth he, how
 in that be effected? she answered, come
 over me again: I had rather, said he, go
 while and an half about.

46. A Thief being Arraigned at the
 bar for stealing a Mare, in his pleading
 alleged many things in his own behalf, and
 last nothing availing, he told the
 bench, the Mare rather stole him, than
 he the Mare, which in brief he thus re-
 counted; that passing over several grounds
 out his lawful occasions, he was pursued
 by a fierce Mastive Dog, and so was
 forced to save himself by leaping over a
 hedge, which being of an agil body, he
 effected; and in leaping, a Mare stand-
 ing on the other side of the Hedge, leap-
 ed on her back, who running furiously
 away with him, he could not by any
 means stop her until he came to the next
 town, in which Town the owner of the
 Mare lived, and there was he taken, and
 Arraigned.

47. Master Mason of Trinity College,
 sent

sent his Pupil to another of his Fellow
to borrow a Book of him, who told him
*I am loath to lend my Books out of my
Chamber, but if it please thy Tutor to com
and read upon it in my Chamber, he shall
as long as he will.* It was Winter, and
some days after the same Fellow sent
Master Mason to borrow his Bellows, but
Master Mason said to his Pupil, *I am
loath to lend my Bellows out of my Cham
ber, but if thy Tutor would come and blow
the fire in my Chamber, he shall as long
he will.*

48. A notorious Rogue being brought
to the Bar, and knowing his case to be
desperate, instead of pleading, he took to
himself the liberty of jesting, and thus
said; *I charge you in the Kings name, to
seize and take away that man (meaning
the Judge) in the Red Gown, for I am
in danger of my life because of him.*

49. In Flanders by accident, a Flemish
Tiler fell from the top of a house upon a
Spaniard, and killed him, though he es
caped himself, the next of the blood pro
secuted his death with great violence
and when he was offered pecuniary re
compence, nothing would serve him, but
Lex talionis: whereupon the Judge said
to him, *That if he did urge that Sentence*

Fellow must be, that he should go up to the top of
his house, and then fall down upon the
of ruler.

to con. 50. A rough hewn Seaman, being
he brought before a wise Just-ifs, for some
er, an misdemeanor, was by him Committed to
sent prison, and being somewhat refractory,
ws, biter he heard his doom, insomuch as he
, I would not stir a foot from the place he
Chamood, saying, it were better to stand where
ad blow was, than go to a worse place. The
long Justice thereupon, to shew the strength
of his Learning, took him by the shoul-
rougher, and said, Thou shalt go Nogus vogus,
e to be instead of Nolens volens.

took to 51. Francis the first of France, used
nd thus for his pleasure sometimes to go disguised:
ame, walking one day in the company of
eaning the Cardinal of Bourbon, neer Paris, he
for I get with a Peasant with a new pair of
shoes upon his arm; so he called him un-
Flemish him, and said, By our Lady, these are
upon good shoes, what did they cost thee? the
he peasant said guess, the King said, I think
ad promise five Sols, said the Peasant you have
olenced but a Carlois: What villain said the
iary reardinal of Bourbon, thou art dead, it is
im, but the King. The Peasant replied, The De-
ge said take him of you and me that know sa-
ntence such.

52. There was a young man in Rome that was very like *Augustus Caesar*, *Augustus* took knowledg of him, and sent for the man, and asked him, was your Mother never at Rome? he answered, *No Sir, but my Father was.*

53. A Physician advised his Patient that had sore eyes, that he should abstain from Wine, but the Patient said, *I think rather Sir, from Wine and water, for I have often marked it in blew eyes, and I have seen water come forth, but never wine.*

54. A debaucht Seaman being brought before a Justice of Peace upon the account of swearing, was by the Justice commanded to deposit his Fine in that behalf provided, which was two shillings, he thereupon, plucked out of his pocket a half-crown, asked the Justice what was the rate he was to pay for Cursing, the Justice told him six pence, quoth he then *A Pen take you tall for a company of Rascals and Fools, and there's half a crown for you, I will never stand changing of Money.*

55. *Augustus Caesar* was invited to Supper by one of his old Friends that had conversed with him in his less fortunes, and had but ordinary entertainment, where-

whereupon at his going away he said, I did not know that you and I were so familiar!

35. Agathocles after he had taken Syracuse, the men wherof during the siege, had in a bravery spoken of him all the villany that might be; sold the Syracusians for slaves; and said, Now if you use such words of me, I will tell your Masters of you.

37. Dionysius the elder, when he saw his Son in many things very inordinate, said to him, Did you ever know me do such things? his Son answered, No, but you had not a Tyrant to your Father; the Father replied, No, nor you if you take these courses, will have a Tyrant to your Son.

38. Calisthenes the Philosopher, that followed Alexanders Court, and hated the King; being asked by one, how one might be the famousest man in the world, answered, by taking away him that is.

39. Agesilaus, when one told him there was one did excellently counterfeit a Nitingale, and would have had him heard him, said, Why, I have heard the Nightingale her self.

40. A great Nobleman upon the complaint of a Servant of his, laid a Citizen by the heels, thinking to bend him to his servants desire, but the fellow being stubborn,

born, the servant came to his Lord, and told him, your Lordship I know hath gone as far as well you may, but it works not; for yonder fellow is more perverse than before. Said my Lord, *Let's forget him a while, and then he will remember himself.*

61. One came to a Cardinal in Rome, and told him that he had brought his Lordship a dainty white Palfry, but he fell lame by the way; saith the Cardinal to him, *I'll tell thee what thou shalt do, go to such a Cardinal, and such a Cardinal, naming half a dozen Cardinals, and tell them as much, and so whereas by thy horse if he had been sound, thou couldst have pleased but one, with thy lame horse thou maist please half a dozen.*

62. A witty Rogue coming into a Lace-shop, said he had occasion for some Lace, choice whereof being shewed him, he at last picked upon one pattern, and asked them how much they would have for so much as would reaech from ear to ear, for so much he had occasion for; they told him for so much: so some few words passing between them, he at last agreed, and told down his money for it, and began to measure on his own head, thus saying, *One ear is here, and the other is mailed to the*

and hath works verse forget mber
the Pillory in Bristol, and I fear you have not so much of this Lace by you at present as will perfect my bargain; therefore this piece of Lace shall suffice at present in part of payment, and provide the rest with all expedition.

ome, t his t. he dinal 9, go inal, t: ell ber se have theis
63. Iphicrates the Athenian, in a Treaty that he had with the Lacedemonians for peace, in which question was about security for observing the same, said, *The Athenians would not accept of any security, except the Lacedemonians did yield up unto them those things, whereby it might be manifest, that they could not hurt them if they would.*

ace- ace, e at ked r so for told pal- and n to ing, d to the
64. Euripides would say of persons that were beautiful, and yet in some years, *The fairest bodies not only the spring is pleasant, but also the Autumn.*

65. There was a Captain sent to an exploit by his General, with Forces that were not likely to atchieve the enterprize; the Captain said to him, Sir, appoint but half so many: why, saith the General? the Captain answered, *Because it is better that fewer die than more.*

66. There was a Harbenger who had lodged a Gentleman in a very ill room, who expostulated with him somewhat rudely, but the Harbenger carelessly said,

You will take pleasure in it when you are out of it.

67. There is a Spanish Adage, *Lo without end, hath no end*, meaning that it were begun without particular ends it would last

68. A Woman being suspected by her Husband for dishonesty, and being by him at last prest very hard about it, made him quick answer with many protestations, *That she knew no more of what he said, than the Moon in the Moon*. Now the Captain of the Ship called the Moon was the very man she so much loved.

69. Demosthenes when he fled from the battle, and that it was reproached to him said, *That he had fled might fight again*.

70. *Gauls* would say, *The Honor of a Soldier ought to be as a strong net*, meaning that it should not be so fine and curious, that every little disgrace should catch and stick in it.

71. An Apprentice of London being brought before the Chamberlain by his Master, for the sin of incontinency, else with his own Mistress: the Chamberlain thereupon gave him many Christian Exhortations, and at last he mentioned and prest the Chastity of *Joseph* when his Mistress tempted him with the like

Crim

Crime of Incontinency. I Sir, said the Apprentice, But if Joseps Mistress had been as handsom as mine is, he could not have forborn.

72. Bias gave in precept, love as if you should hereafter hate, and hate as if you should hereafter love.

73. Cincas was an excellent Oratour and States-man, and principal Friend and Counsellour to Pyrrhus, and falling in inward talk with him, and discerning the Kings endles ambitions, Pyrrhus opened himself unto him, that he intended first a War upon Italy, and hoped to achieve it, Cincas asked him, Sir, what will you do then? said Pyrrhus, if the gods favour us, we may conquer Africa and Carthage: What then Sir, saith Cincas? Nay then saith Pyrrhus, we may take our rest, and Sacrifice and Feast every day, and make merry with our Friends, Alas Sir, said Cincas, may we not do so now without all this ado?

47. Lamia the Curtizan had all power with Demetrius King of Macedon, and by her instigations he did many unjust and cruel acts, whereupon Lyfimechilus said, That it was the first time that ever he knew a Whore act in a Tragedy.

76. One of the Romans said to his friend

A Collection

Friend, *What think you of one who was taken in the act and manner of Adultery* the other answered, *Marry I think he was not so slow at dispatch.*

76. *Epaminondas*, when his great Friend and Colleague in War was *Suitors* to him to pardon an offender, denied him; afterwards when a Concubine of his made the same suit, he granted it to her; which when *Peisipidas* seemed to take unkindly, he said, *Such suits are to be granted to Whores; but not to Personages of worth.*

77. *Thales* being asked when a man should marry, said, *Young men not yet, old men not at all.*

78. A Company of Scholars going together to catch Conies, carried one Scholar with them, which had not much more wit than he was born with, and to him they gave in charge, that if he saw any, he should be silent for fear of scaring them; but he no sooner espied a company of Rabbits before the rest, but he cried aloud, *Ecce, Multi Cuniculi*, which in English signifies, *Behold, Many Conies*, which he had no sooner said, but the Conies ran to their boroughs, and he being checked by them for it, answered, *Who the Devil would have thought the Rabbits understood Latine?*

79. A

79. A Welshman being at a Sessions-
house, and seeing the Prisoners hold up
their hands at the Bar, related to some
of his acquaintance there, Judges were
great good Fortune tellers, for if they did but look
upon their hand, they could certainly tell
whether they should live or die.

80. Salon compared the people unto
the Sea, and Orators and Counsellours
to the Winds; For that the Sea would be
calm and quiet if the Winds did not trou-
ble it.

81. Socrates was pronounced by the
Oracle of Delphos, to be the wisest man
of Greece, which he would put from him-
self Ironically, saying, There would be no-
thing in him to verify the Oracle, except this,
that he was not wise and knew it, and o-
thers were not wise, and knew it not.

82. Socrates, when there was shewed
him the Book of Heraclitus the obscure,
and was asked his opinion of it, answered;
Those things which I understood were ex-
cellent, I imagine so were those I understood
not; but they require a diet of Deos.

83. Bion asked an envious man, what
was very sad; What harm had befallen
unto him, or what good had befallen unto
another man.

84. Stilpo the Philosopher, when the
people

people flocked about him, and that one said to him, the people come wondring about you, as if it were to see some strang beast: No, saith he, it is to see man which Diogenes sought with his Lamp at noon day.

85. A man being very jealous of his Wife, insomuch that which way soever she went, he would be prying at her heel and she being so grieved thereat, in plain terms told him, That if he did not for the future leave off his proceedings in this nature, she would graff such a pair of horns upon his head, that should hinder him from coming out at any door in the house.

86. A Citizen of London passing the streets very hastily, came at last where some stop was made by Carts, and some Gentlemen talking together, who knowing him, where being in some passion that he could not suddenly pass, one of them in this wise spake to him, That others had patience, & there was room enough, only he could not tell if their Horns were so wide as his.

87. A Tinker passing Chappell with his usual tone, Have you any work for a Tinker? an Apprentice standing adored opposite to a Pillory there let us call the Tinker, with an intent to put a jest upon him, and told him that
Shuc

should do very well if he would stop those two holes in the Pillory: to which the Tinker answered; *That if he would put his head and ears a while into that Pillory, he would bestow both his hand and nails upon him to hold him in, and give him his labour into the bargain.*

88. A young Maid having married an old Man, was observed on the day of Marriage to be somewhat moody, as if she had eaten a dish of Chums; which one of her Bridemen observing, bid her be cheery, and told her moreover, that an old horse would hold out as long, and as well as a young one in travel: to which she answered, *stroking down her belly with her hand, But not in this Road, Sir.*

89. There was in Oxford a cowardly fellow that was a very good Archer, he was abused by another, and moaned himself to Sir Walter Raleigh, then a Scholar, and askt his advice, what he should do to repair the wrong had been offered him; Raleigh answered, *Why challenge him as a match of shooting.*

90. *Whitewood* a grave Divine was much esteemed by Queen Elizabeth, but not preferred, because he was against the Government of Bishops; he was of a blunt Stoical nature; he came one day to Queen,

Queen, and the Queen happened to
say to him, *I like thee the better White-*
head, because thou livest unmarried. He
answered, *In troth Madam, I like you the*
worse for the same cause.

91. Doctor Lawd said, that some Hy-
pocrites and seeming mortified men, th
held down their heads like bulrushes,
were like the little Images that they
place in the very bowing of the Vaults of
Churches, that look as if they held up
the Church, but are but Puppets.

92. A Noble Man of this Nation, fa-
mously known for his mad tricks, on a
time having taken Physick, which he
perceiving began well to work, called up
his man to go for a Surgeon presently
and to bring his Instruments with him: the
Surgeon comes in with all speed; to
whom my Lord Related, that he found
himself much adicted to Women, and
therefore it was his will, that the cause
of it might be taken away, and therefore
commanded him forthwith to prepare his
Instrument ready for to gould him; so
the Surgeon forthwith prepares accord-
dingly, and my Lord told him he would
not see it done, and therefore that he
should do his work the back way; so
both parties being contented, my Lord
make

ed to make ready. and holds up his A--- and
 White when he perceives the Surgeon very neer
 . He him, he lets flye full in his face, which
 you the made the Surgeon step back, but coming
 presently on again; *Hold, hold, saith my*
 e Hy- Lord, *I will better consider of it, for I*
 a, thha *feell the retentive faculty very weak. at the*
 rushes, *reproach of such sharp Instruments.*

they *1693.* The Lord Henry Howard, being
 ults of Lord Privy Seal, was asked by the King
 eld up openly at the Table, where commonly
 he entertained the King upon the sudden:
 on, fa- My Lord, have you not a desire to see
 , on a Rome? My Lord Privy Seal answered,
 h he Yes indeed Sir. The King said, and why?
 ed up My Lord answered, because, and please
 ently your Majesty, it was once the Seat of the
 m; the greatest Monarchy, and the Seminary of
 ; to the bravest men in the world amongst the
 found Heathen; and then again, because it
 and was the See of many holy Bishops in the
 cause Primitive Church, most of them Mar-
 before tyrs. The King would not give it over,
 re his but said, and for nothing else? My Lord
 ; so answered, Yes, and it please your Majesty,
 acore for two things especially, the one to see him
 would who they say hath such a power to forgive
 t the other mens sins, confess his own sins upon
 ; so his knees before a Chaplain or Priest, and
 Lord the other is to hear Antichrist say his Creed.

94. There was a curst Page that his Master whipt naked, and when he had been whipt, would not put on his cloath and when his Master bad him, he said *Take them you, for they are the Hangmans Eies.*

95. There was a Lady of the West Country, that gave great entertainment at her house to most of the gallant Gentlemen thereabout, and amongst others Sir Walter Raleigh was one; This Lady though otherwise a stately Dame, was notable and good House-wife, and in the morning betimes, she called to one of her Maids that lookt to the Swine, and asked, are the Pigs served? Sir Walter Raleighs Chamber was fast by the Ladies so as he heard her; a little before dinner the Lady came down in great state into the great Chamber, which was full of Gentlemen, and as soon as Sir Walter Raleigh set eye upon her, *Madam, saith he Are the Pigs served?* The Lady answered *I can know best, whether you have had your breakfast.*

96. There were Fishermen drawing the River at Chelsey, Mr. Barons came thither by chance in the After-noon, and offered to buy their Drough; they were willing. He asked them what they would

of Prophtegms. 33

would take? They asked Thirty Shil-
lings. Mr. Bacon offered them Ten;
They refused it. Why then saith Mr. Ba-
con, I will be only a looker on. They
drew and caught nothing. Saith Mr.
Bacon, are not you mad fellows now, that
might have had an Angel in your purse,
to have made merry withal, and so have
warmed you thorowly, and now you must
go home with nothing. I but saith the
Fishermen, we had hope then to make a
better gain of it. Saith Mr. Bacon, well
my Master, then I'll tell you; hope is a
good Break-fast, but it is a bad Sup-
per.

97. A Lady walking with Mr. Bacon
in Grays-Inne Walks, asked him whose
that piece of ground lying next under the
walls was; He answered, *Theirs*. Then
she asked him, if those Fields beyond the
Walks were theirs too? He answered,
Tes Madam, those are ours, as you are ours,
to look on, and no more.

98. His Lordship, when he was newly
made Lord-Keeper, was in Grays-Inne
Walks with Sir Walter Raleigh; One
came and told him that the Earl of
Exeter was above. He continued upon
occasion still walking a good while. At
last when he came up, my Lord of Exeter
met

met him, and said; *My Lord I have made a great venture to come up so high stairs, being a gowty man. His Lordship answered, pardon me my Lord; I have made the greatest Venture of all; For I have ventured upon your Patience.*

99. When Sir Francis Bacon was made the Kings Attorney, Sir Edward Cook was put up from being Lord chief Justice, of the Common Pleas, to be Lord chief Justice of the Kings Bench; which is a place of greater Honour, but of less Profit; And withal was made Privy Counsellor. After a few days, the Lord Cook meeting with the Kings Attorney, said unto him; *Mr. Attorney, this is all your doing; It is you that have made this Sir. Mr. Attorney answered; Ah my Lord! your Lordship all this while hath grown in Breadth; You must needs now grow in Height, or else you would be a Monster.*

100. One day Queen Elizabeth told Mr. Bacon, that my Lord of Essex, after great Protestation of Penitence, and affliction fell in the end, but upon the Suit of renewing his Farm, of Sweet Wines: He answered; *I read that in Nature, there be two kinds of Motions or Appetites in Sympathy; The one as of Iron, so*
the

made Adamant for perfection; The other as
pairs, the Vine, to the Stake for sustentation,
and at her Majesty was the one, and his
made out the other.

have 101. Mr. Bacon, after he had been ve-
ment in Parliament, against Depopu-
lation and Enclosures; And that soon
after the Queen told him, that she had
ferred the hearing of Mr. Mills Cause,
Lord certain Counsellors and Judges; and
which asked him how he liked of it? Answered,
I beseech Adadam! my Mind is known; I am
Priory against all Enclosures, and especially against
Lord enclosed Justice.

ney, 102. When Sir Nicholas Bacon the
is all Lord Keeper lived, every Room in Gor-
thumbury was served with a Pipe of Wa-
ter from the Ponds, distant about a Mile
off. In the life-time of Mr. Anthony
Bacon, the Water ceased. After whose
death, his Lordship coming to the Inhe-
ritance, could not recover the Water
without infinite charge: When he was
after Lord Chancellor, he built Verulam House,
close by the Pond-yard, for a place of
privacy when he was called upon, to
despatch an urgent business: And being
asked, Why he built that House there,
his Lordship answered; that since he
could not carry the Water to his House,
He

He would carry his House to the W

103. When my Lord President of Council came first to be Lord Treasurer, complained to my Lord Chancellor of troublesomness of the place, for that Exchequer was so empty. The Lord Chancellor answered; My Lord, be of cheer, for now you shall see the bottom of your business at the first.

104. When his Lordship was newly advanced to the Great Seal, Gondemar came to visit him. My Lord said; That he would thank God and the King for that honour; But yet, so he might be rid of that burthen, he could very willingly forgo the Honour. And that he formerly had desired, and the same continued with him still, to lead a private life: Gondemar answered; That he would tell him a Tale, Of an old Rat that would leave the World: And acquainted the young Rats, that he would retire into his Hole and spend his days solitarily; and would enjoy no more comfort: and command them upon his high displeasure, not to come in unto him. They forbore two or three days; At last, one that was more hardy than the rest, incited some of his fellows to go in with him, and he would venture to see how his Father did.

Wight be dead. They went in, and found
an old Rat sitting in the midst of a rich
Mixer Cheese. So he applyed the Fa-
ther after this witty manner.

105. Rabbi tells a Tale of one that
was very Fortunate in compounding dis-
sentences. His Son undertook the said
course, but could never compound any.
Whereupon he came to his Father and
asked him, What was he had to reconcile
differences? He answered, He had no
other but that; He watch when his two pet-
ters were much awaried, and their hearts
were too great to seek Reconcilement at one
others hands; Then to be it means be-
twixt them, and upon no other Terms. Af-
ter which the Son went home, and prof-
erred in the same undertakings.

106. Alonso Castilio was informed by
his Steward of the greatness of his Bri-
bence, being such as he could not hold
out himself. The Bishop asked him,
Whar was chiefly those? His Steward told
him, In the multitude of his Servants:
The Bishop bid him make him a Note of
those that were necessary, and those that
might be spared. Which he did. And the
Bishop taking occasion to read it before
most of his Servants, said to his Steward;
Well, let these remain because I have need
of

of them; And these others, because
have need of me.

107. Mr. Marbury the Preacher would
say; That God was faine to deal with wicked
men, as men do with frisking jades
a pasture, that cannot take them up,
they get them at a gate: So wicked men
will not be taken up till the Hour
Death.

108. Pope Xystus the fifth who was
very poor Mans Son, and his Father
House ill thatched, so that the Sun came
in in many places; would sport with his
Ignobility, and say; That he was, Na
di casa Illustre; Son of an Illustrious
House.

109. When the King of Spain Con
quered Portugal, he gave special charge
to the Lieutenant, that the Souldiers
should not spoil, lest he should alienate
the hearts of the People: The Army also
suffered much scarcity of Victual. Where
upon the Spanish Souldiers would after
wards say; That they had won the King
Kingdom on Earth; As the Kingdom of
Heaven useth to be won; By Fasting and
abstaining from that which is another
Mans.

110. They feigned a Tale of Sixtus
Quintus, whom they called Sixtus-Grand
Tha

That after his Death he went to Hell,
 and the Porter of Hell said to him; You
 would have some reason to offer your self to this
 place, because you were a wicked Man;
 yet, because you were a Pope, I have
 per not to receive you: You have a place
 your own, Purgatory, you may go thi-
 r. So he went away, and sought about
 great while for Purgatory, and could
 find no such place. Upon that, he took
 heart and went to Heaven, and knocked;
 and St. Peter asked *Who was there?* He
 said, *Sixtus Pope.* Whereunto St. Peter
 said, *why do you knock? you have the Keys.*
 Sixtus answered, *It is true, but it is so*
long since they were given, as I doubt the
Keys of the Lock are altered.
 II. Charles King of Swede, a great
 enemy to the Jesuites; when he took
 away of their Colledges, he would hang
 the old Jesuites, and put the young to
 the Mines, saying; *That since they wrought*
above ground, he would try how
they could work under ground.
 12. In Chancery at one time, when
 a Council of the Parties set forth the
 boundaries, of the Land in Question, by
 a Plot; And the Counsel of the one
 said; *We lye on this side, My Lord:*
 And the Counsel of the other part said;
And

And we lye on this side. The Lord Chancellor *Hutton* stood up and said; If you lye on both sides, whom will you have me to believe?

113. Sir *Edward Cook* was wont to say, when a great *Maist* came to Dinner to him, and gave him no knowledge of his coming; Sir, since you sent me no word of your coming, you must dine with me; But if I had known in due time, I would have dined with you.

60. idem 114. *William Earl of Pembroke*; upon the complaint made of a Servant of his, laid a Citizen by the heels, thinking to bend him to his Servants desire: But the Fellow being stubborn, the Servant came to his Lord, and told him; Your Lordship I know has gone as far as well you may, but it works not; For yonder Fellow is more perverse than before. Said my Lord, Let's forget him a while, and then he will remember himself.

115. *Pope Julius the 3d*, when he was made Pope, gave his Hat unto a Youth, a favorite of his with great scandal. Whereupon, at one time a Cardinal that might be free with him, said modestly to him; What did your Holiness see in that young man to make him Cardinal? *Julius* answered, What did you see in me, to make me Pope?

116. The

116. The same *Julius* upon like occasion of Speech, why he should bear so great affection to the same Young Man, would say; That he found by *Astrology* that it was the Youths destiny, to be a great Prelate; which were impossible, except himself were Pope. And therefore that he did raise him, as the Driver on of his own Fortune.

117. Sir *Thomas Moor* had only Daughters at the first, and his Wife did ever pray for a Boy. At last she had a Boy, which being come to Mans Estate, proved but simple. Sir *Thomas* said to his Wife, *Thou prayedst so long for a Boy, that he will be a Boy as long as he lives.*

118. Sir *Fulk Gracil*, afterward Lord Brook, in Parliam. when the House of Commons in a great Business, stood much upon Precedents, said unto them; *Why do ye stand so much upon precedents? The Times hereafter will be good or bad. If good, precedents will do no harm; If bad, they will make away, where it finds none.*

119. Sir *Tho. Moor*, on the day that he was beheaded, had a Barber sent to him, because his Hair was long; which was thought, would make him more commiserated with the People. The Barber came to him, and asked him, whether he would

It pleased to be trim'd In good faith honest fellow, (said Sir Thomas) the King and I have a suit for my head ; and till the Title be cleared, I will do no cost upon it.

120. Stephen Gardiner Bishop of Winchester, a great Champion of the Popish Religion, was wont to say of the Protestants, who ground upon the Scripture; That they were like Posts, that bring truth in their Letters, and lyes in their Mouths.

121. The former Sir Thomas Moor had sent him by a Suiter in Chancery two silver Flagons. When they were presented by the Gentlemans Servant, he said to one of his Men, Have him to the Celler, and let him have of my best Wine : And turning to the Servant, said ; Tell thy Master if he like it, let him not spare it.

122. Michael Angelo the famous Painter, painting in the Popes Chappel the Pourtrature of Hell and damned Souls ; Made one of the damned Souls to like a Cardinal that was his Enemy, as every body at first sight knew it. Whereupon the Cardinal complained to Pope Clement, humbly praying It might be defaced : The Pope said unto him ; Why, you know very well, that I have power to deliver a Soul out of Purgatory, but not out of Hell.

123. There was an *Agone* here of the Dutch,

Dutch, called Carroon; And when he used to move the Queen for further Succours, and more Men, My Lord Henry Howard would say; That he agreed well with the Name of Charon, Ferry-man of Hell; For he came still for more men, to increase Regnum umbrarum.

124. They were wont to call, Referring to the Masters in Chancery, Committing. My Lord Keeper Egerton, when he was Master of the Rolls, was wont to ask What the cause had done that it should be Committed.

125. They feigned a Tale, principally against Doctors Reports, in the Chancery; That Sir Nicholas Bacon, when he came to Heaven-Gate was opposed, touching an unjust Decree which had been made in the Chancery. Sir Nicholas desired to see the Order, whereupon the Decree was drawn up; and finding it to begin *Veneris*, &c. Why (saith he) I was then sitting in the Star-Chamber; This concerns the Master of the Rolls, let him answer for it. Soon after came the Master of the Rolls, Cordial; who died indeed a small time after Sir Nicholas Bacon; and he was likewise staid upon it: And looking into the Order, he found, that upon the reading of a Certificate of Doctor Gibson, it was Or-

dered, that his Report should be decreed. And so he put it upon Doctor Gibson, and there it stuck.

126. Sir. Nicholas Bacon. when a certain nimble-witted Counsellor at the Bar, who was forward to speak, did interrupt him often said unto him; *There's a great difference betwixt you and me: A pain to me to speak, and a pain to you to hold your peace.*

127. The same Sir Nicholas Bacon, upon Bills exhibited to discover where Lands lay; upon proof, that they had a certain quantity of Land, but could not set it wont to say; *And if you cannot forth; was find your Land in the Country, how will you have me find it in the Chancery?*

128. Mr. Houland, in conference with a young Student, arguing a Case, hapned to say, *I would ask you but this Question.* The Student presently interrupted him, to give him an Answer. Whereunto Mr. Houland gravely said; *May though I do ask you a Question, yet I did not mean you should answer me, I mean to answer my self.*

129. Pope Adrian the sixth, was talking with the Duke of Sesa, that Pasquil gave great scandal, and that he would have him thrown into the River: But

Sesa

Sesa answered; Do it not Holy Father,
For then he will turn Frog; And whereas
now he chants but by day, he will then
chant both by day and by night.

130. There was a Gentleman in Italy,
that writ to a great Friend of his whom
the Pope had newly advanced to be Car-
dinal; That he was very glad of his Ad-
vancement, for the Cardinals own sake;
But he was sorry that himself had lost a good
Friend.

131. There was a King of Hungary,
took a Bishop in Battel, and kept him
Prisoner: Whereupon the Pope writ a
Monitory to him; For that he had bro-
ken the Privilege of Holy Church, and ta-
ken his Son. The King sent his Embas-
sage to him, and sent withal the Armour
wherein the Bishop was taken, and this
only in writing; *Vide num hac sit Vestis
Filij tui: Know now whether this be thy
Sons Coat.*

132. Sir Amyas Pawlet, when he saw
too much hast made in any matter, was
wont to say; Stay a while, that we may
make an end the sooner.

133. A Master of the Requests to
Queen Elizabeth, had divers times moved
for audience, and been put off. At last
he came to the Queen in a Progress, and
had

had on a new pair of Boots. The Queen who loved not the smell of new Leather, said to him; *Eye sloven, thy new Boots stink.* Madam, said he, *It is not my new Boots that stink, but my state Bills that I have kept so long.*

134. At an Act of Commencement, the Answerer gave for his Question, *That Aristocracy was better than Monarchy.* The Replyer, who was a dissolute man, did tax him that being a private bred man, he would give a *Question of State.* The Answerer said that the Replyer did much wrong the Priviledge of Scholars, who would be much streightned if they should give Questions of nothing, but such things wherein they are practised; and added, *We have heard your self dispute of Virtue, which no man shall say you have put much in practise.*

135. Queen Isabella of Spain, used to say; *Whosoever hath a good Presence, and a good Fashion, carries continual Letters of Recommendation.*

136. Alonso of Aragon was wont to say in commendation of Age, that Age appeared to be best in four things: *Old Wood best to burn, Old Wine to drink, Old Friends to trust, and Old Authors to read.*

137. It was said of Augustus, and afterward

terward the like was said of *Septimius Severus*: Both which did infinite mischief in their beginnings, and infinite good toward their ends; *That they should either have never been born, or never died.*

138. *Constantine the Great*, in a kind of Envy, himself being a great Builder, as *Trajan* likewise was; would call *Trajan Parietaria Wall-flower*, because his name was upon so many Walls.

139. *Alonso of Aragon*, was wont to say of himself, *That he was a great Necromancer*, for that he used to ask Counsel of the dead: meaning of Books.

140. *Ethelwold*, Bishop of *Winchester*, in a *Famine*, sold all the rich Vessels and Ornaments of the Church, to relieve the Poor with Bread; and said, *There was no reason that the Dead Temples of God should be sumptuously furnished; and the living Temples suffer want.*

141. Many Men, especially such as affect gravity, have a manner after other mens speech to shake their heads. A great Officer of this Land would say, *It was as men shake a bottle, to see if there were any wit in their Heads or no?*

142. After a great Fight, there came to the Camp of *Consalvo* the great Captain, a Gentleman, proudly horsted

and armed : *Diego de Mendoza*, asked the great Captain ; *who's this ?* who answered ; *It is Saint Ermin, who never appears but after the storm.*

143. There was one that died greatly in Debt : when it was reported in some Company, where divers of his Creditors casually were, that he was dead ; One began to say ; *Well if he be gone, then he hath carried 500 Duckets of mine with him into the other world.* And another said ; *and 200 of mine :* And a third spake of great summes of his. Whereupon one that was amongst them said ; *I perceive now, that though a Man cannot carry any of his own with him, into the next world, yet he may carry away that which is another Mans.*

144. *Francis Carvajal*, that was the great Captain of the Rebels of Peru, had often given the Chace to *Diego Centeno*, a principal Commander of the Emperors party : He was afterwards taken by the Emperors Lieutenant, *Gasca* ; And committed to the custody of *Diego Centeno* ; who used him with all possible courtesie ; insomuch as *Carvajal* asked him ; *I pray Sir who are you that use me with this courtesie ?* *Centeno* said ; *Do you not know Diego Centeno ?* *Carvajal* answered ;

of Epopthegms. 51

answered ; Truly Sir , I have been so
used to see your back , as I knew not your
Face. X

145. Gondomar would say, Love with-
out ends, hath no end : Meaning, that if
it were begun, not upon particular ends,
it would last.

146. There was a Merchant died, that
was very far in Debt, his Goods and
Householdstuff were let forth to sale.
A stranger would needs buy a Pillow
there, saying ; *This Pillow sure is good
to sleep upon, since he could sleep that owed
so many Debts.*

147. A Lover met his Lady in a
close Chair, she thinking to have gone
unknown, he came and spake to her :
she asked him, *how did you know me ?*
he said, *Because my wounds bleed afresh ;*
Alluding to the common Tradition, that
the wounds of a Body slain, will bleed
afresh upon the approach of the Mur-
therer.

148. A Gentleman brought Musick
to his Ladies window. She hated him,
and had warned him often away : And
when he would not desist, she threw
stones at him : whereupon a Gentle-
man said unto him that was in his com-
pany : *What greater Honour can you have*

to your *Adversity*, then that *stones* come about you, as they did to *Orpheus*?

149. *Coranus* the *Spaniard*, at a *Table* at *Dinner*, fell into an extolling of his own *Father*; saying, If he could have wished of *God*, he could not have chosen amongst men a better *Father*: *Sir Henry Savil* said, what not *Abraham*? Now *Coranus* was doubted to descend of a *Race* of *Jews*.

70. *idem* 150. *Consalvo* would say, that the Honour of a *Souldier* ought to be of a good *strong Webb*; meaning that it should not be so fine and curious, as for every small disgrace to catch and stick in it.

151. *Bresquet*, *Jester* to *Francis* the first of *France*, did keep a *Kalendar* of *Fools*, wherewith he did use to make the *King* sport; telling him ever the Reason, why he put any one into his *Kalendar*. When *Charles* the fifth *Emperor*, upon confidence of the noble nature of *Francis* passed through *France*, for the appeasing of the *Rebellion* of *Gaunt*, *Bresquet* put him into his *Kalendar*. The *King* asked him the cause? he answered; *Because you having suffered, at the hands of Charles, the greatest bitterness that ever Prince did from another, nevertheless he would trust his person into your hands. Why Bresquet, said the King, what wilt thou say, if thou seest him*

him pass back in as great safety, as if he marched through the midst of Spain? saith Buesquet; why then I will put him out, and put in you.

152. Archbishop Grindal was wont to say; That the Physicians here in England, were not good, at the Cure of particular Diseases; but had only the power of the Church to bind and loose.

153. Cosmus Duke of Florence was wont to say of perfidious Friends, That we read, that we ought to forgive our Enemies; but we do not read that we ought our friends.

154. A Papist being opposed by a Protestant, that they had no Scripture for Images, answered, yes; For you read, that the people laid their sick in the streets, that the shadow of Saint Peter might come upon them: and that a shadow was an Image, and the obscurest of all Images.

155. Sir Edward Dyer; a grave and wise Gentleman, did much believe in Kelly the Alchymist; That he did indeed the work, and did make Gold, in such much, that he went into Germany, where Kelly then was, to inform himself fully thereof. After his return he dined with my Lord of Canterbury: where, at that time, was at the Table Dr. Prown the Physician.

They fell in talk of Kelly. Sir Edward Dyer turning to the Archbishop said ; I do assure your Grace, that that I shall tell you is Truth : I am an eye-witness thereof ; And if I had not seen it, I should not have believed it ; I saw Mr. Kelly , put of the Base Metall into the Chryfible ; and after it was set a little upon the fire ; and a very small quantity of the Medicine put in, and stirred with a stick of wood ; It came forth in great proportion, perfect Gold ; to the Touch, to the Hammer, and to the Test. My Lord Archbishop said ; you had need take heed what you say, Sir Edward Dyer ; for here is an Infidel at the Board. Sir Edward Dyer said again pleasantly ; I should have looked for an Infidel sooner in any place, then at your Graces Table. What say you Dr. Brown, said the Archbishop ? Dr. Brown answered , after his blunt and hudling manner ; The Gentleman hath spoken enough for me. Why, saith the Archbishop, what hath he said ? Marry, saith Dr. Brown, he said, He would not have believed it, except he had seen it ; And no more will I.

156. Doctor Fenson said ; That in sickness there were three things that were material, the Physician, the Disease, and the Patient : And if any two of these joyn-
ed,

ed, then they get the victory; For, *Nē, Hercules quidem contra duos*. If the *Physician* and the *Patient* joyn, then down goes the *Disease*; For then the *Patient* recovers; if the *Physician* and the *Disease* joyn; that is a strong *Disease*; and *Physician* mistaking the cure, then down goes the *Patient*, if the *Patient* and the *Disease* joyn, then down goes the *Physician*, for he is discredited.

157. Mr. *Bettenham* said; That vertuous men were like some herbs, and spices that give not out their sweet smell, till they be broken or crushed.

91, id. 158. The Lord Archbishop *Land* said; That some *Hypocrites* and seeming mortified Men, which held down their heads, were like the little Images in the *Vaults*, or *Roofs* of Churches; which look and bow down, as if they held up the Church, when as they bear no weight at all.

159. There was a *Painter* became a *Physician*; whereupon one said to him; You have done well; for before the faults of your work were seen; but now they are unseen.

160. There was a *Gentleman*, that came to the *Tilt*, all in *Orange Tawney*, and ran very ill. The next day he came again, all in *Green*, and ran worse. There

was one of the Lookers on, asked another ; *What, is the reason that this Gentleman changeth his Colours?* The other answered, *sure, because it may be reported ; That the Gentleman in the Green, ran worse than the Gentleman in the Orenge-Tawney.*

90, *idem* 161. Mr. Whitehead, a grave Divine, was much esteemed by *Queen Elizabeth*, but not preferred, because he was against the Government of *Bishops*. He came, one day to the *Queen*, and the *Queen* chanced to say to him ; *I like thee the better, Whitehead, because thou livest Unmarried.* He answered again ; *In troth, Madam, I like you the worse for the same cause.*

162. *Zelim* was the first of the *Ottomans*, that did shave his *Beard*, whereas his *Predecessors* wore it long. One of his *Bashaws* askt him ; *Why he altered the Customs of his Predecessors ?* he answered, *Because you Bashaws, may not lead me by the beard, as you did them.*

163. *Aeneas Sylvius*, that was *Pope Pius secundus*, was wont to say ; *That the former Popes did wisely to set the Lawyers a-work, to debate ; Whether the Donation of Constantine the great, to Sylvester, of St. Peters Patrimony, were good or valid in Law or no ? The better to skip over the Mat-
ter*

ter in Fact, whether there was ever any such thing at all, or no?

164. The Lord Bishop Andrews, was asked at his first coming over of the Archbishop of Spalato, whether he were a Protestant or no? he answered; Truly, I know not; But I think he is a Detestant; That was, of most of the Opinions of Rome.

165. It was said amongst some of the grave Prelates of the Council of Trent, in which the School-Divines bare the sway; That the School men were like the Astronomers, who to save the Phenomena, framed to their conceit, Eccentricks, and Epicycles, and a wonderful Engine of Orbes; Though no such things were: so they to save the practise of the Church, had devised a great number of strange positions.

166. Aeneas Sylvius would say; That the Christian Faith and Law, though it had not been confirmed by Miracles, yet was worthy to be received for the Honesty thereof.

167. Mr. Bacon would say; that it was in his Business, as it is frequently in ways: That the next way, is commonly the foulest; And that if a man will go the fairest way, he must go somewhat about.

168. Mr. Bettenham, Reader of *Grays-Inne*, used to say, That *Riches* were like *muck*; when it lay upon an heap, it gave but a stench and ill Odour; but when it was spread upon the ground, then it was cause of much Fruit.

169. *Cicero* married his Daughter to *Dolabella*, that held *Cæsars* party: *Pompey* had married *Julia*, that was *Cæsars* Daughter. After, when *Cæsar* and *Pompey* took Arms one against the other; And *Pompey* had passed the Seas, and *Cæsar* possessed *Italy*; *Cicero* staid somewhat long in *Italy*; but at last sayled over to joyn with *Pompey*. Who when he came to him, *Pompey* said, you are welcome, but where left you your Son-in-Law? *Cicero* answered, with your Father-in-Law.

170. *Vespasian*, and *Titus* his eldest Son, were both absent from *Rome*, when the Empire was cast upon *Vespasian*; *Domitian* his younger Son was at *Rome*, who took upon him the Affairs; and being of a Turbulent spirit, made many changes; and displaced divers Officers and Governours of Provinces, sending them Successors. So when *Vespasian* returned to *Rome*, And *Domitian* came into his presence, *Vespasian* said to him; Son I looked

when you would have sent me a Successor.

171. Nero loved a beautiful Youth, whom he used vitiously, and called him *Wife*. There was a Senator of Rome, that said secretly to his Friend, It was pity Nero's Father had not such a *Wife*.

172. Galba succeeded Nero, and his Age being despised, there was much License and Confusion in Rome, during his Empire: whereupon a Senator said in full Senate; It were better to live where nothing is Lawful, than where all things are Lawful.

173. Augustus Caesar did write to Livia, who was over-sensible of some ill words, that had been spoken of them both: Let it not trouble thee, my Livia, if any Man speak ill of us; for we have enough that no man can do ill unto us.

174. Chilon said, that Kings Friends, and Favourites, were like casting Counters; That sometimes stood for one, sometimes for ten, sometimes for an Hundred.

175. Theodosius, when he was pressed by a Suitor, and denied him, The Suitor said; Why, Sir, you promised it. He answered; I said it, but I did not promise it, if it be unjust.

176. The Romans, when they spake to the People, were wont to stile them, ye Romans: When Commanders in War spake to their Army, they stiled them my Souldiers. There was a Mutiny in *Cæsars Army*, and somewhat the Souldiers would have had, but they would not declare themselves in it, But only demanded a *Mission* or *Discharge*; Though with no intention it should be granted: But knowing that *Cæsar* had at that time great need of their service, thought by that means to wrench him to their other desires: whereupon with one Cry, they asked *Mission*. *Cæsar* after silence made, said; *I for my part ye Romans*, this Title did actually speak them to be dismissed: which voice they had no sooner heard, but they mutinied again; and would not suffer him to go on with his Speech, until he had called them by the Name of his Souldiers, and so, with that one word he appeased the Sedition.

177. *Cæsar* would say of *Sylla*, for that he did resign his Dictatorship; *Sylla* was ignorant of Letters he could not dictate.

278. *Seneca* said of *Cæsar*; That he did quickly shew the Sword, but never leave it off.

179. *Diogenes* begging, as divers Philosophers

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sophers then used, did beg more of a *Prodigal Man*, than of the *Rest* which were present. Whereupon one said to him: See your *Baseness*, that when you find a *liberal Mind*, you will take most of him: No, said *Diogenes*, but I mean to beg of the *Rest* again.

180. *Themistocles*, when an *Embassador* from a mean estate, did spake great matters; said to him, friend thy words would require a *City*.

81. *Iphicrates* the *Athenian*, in a Treaty that he had with the *Lacedemonians* for peace; And that *Question* was made about security, for observing the same peace, said; the *Athenians* would not accept of any security, except the *Lacedemonians* do yeild up unto them, those things, whereby it might be manifest, that they could not hurt them, though they would.

182. They would say of the *Duke of Guise*, *Henry*; That he was the greatest *Usurer* in *France*, for that he had turned all his *Estate* into *Obligations*. Meaning; That he had sold, and oppignerated all his *Patrimony*, to give large donatives to other men.

183. *Caesar Borgia*, after long Division between him and the *Lords* of *Romagna*, fell to accord with them. In this Accord there

63, idem

there was an *Article*, that he should not call them at any time, all together in person. The meaning was, that knowing his dangerous Nature, if he meant them *Treason*, he might have opportunity to oppress them altogether at once. Nevertheless, he used such fine Art, and fair Carriage, that he won their Confidence to meet altogether in Counsel at *Cinigalia*; where he murdered them all. This *Act*, when it was related unto *Pope Alexander*, his Father, by a *Cardinal*, as a Thing Happy, but very *Perfidious*; The *Pope* said; *It was they that broke their Covenant first, in coming all together.*

184. *Titus Quintilius*, was in the Counsel of the *Achaians*, what time they deliberated, whether in the War, then to follow, between the *Romans*, and King *Antiochus*, they should confederate themselves with the *Romans*, or with King *Antiochus*? In that Counsel the *Aeolians*, who incited the *Achaians* against the *Romans*, to disable their Forces, gave great words, as if the late victory the *Romans* had obtained against *Philip* King of *Macedon*, had been chiefly by the strength and Forces of the *Aeolians* themselves: And on the other side the *Embassador* of *Antiochus*, did extol the Forces of his

ould not his Master; founding what an innumerable Company, he brought in his Army; And gave the Nations strange Names; As Elymeans, Caducians and others. Affinity to both their Harangues, Titus Quintus, when he rose up said; It was an easy Matter to perceive what it was; that Confidant had joined, Antiochus, and the Etolians together; That it appeared to be by reciprocal lying of each, touching the others Forces.

al, as a 185. Plato was amorous of a young Gentleman, whose Name was Stella, that studied Astronomy; and went oft in the clear Nights to look upon the Stars. Whereupon Plato wished himself Heaven, that he might look upon Stella with thousand eyes.

King 186. The Lacedemonians were besieged by the Athenians, in the Port of Peile, which was won, and some slain, and some taken. There was one said, to one of them, that was taken by way of scorn; Vere they not brave Men that lost their lives at the Port of Peile? He answered; Certainly, a Persian Arrow is much to be desired by, if it can chase out a brave Man.

them 187. Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt Embassy, that had palpably taken shares of Money, before they gave up their Verdict; they

they prayed of the Senate a Guard; that they might do their Consciences, for that *Clodius* was a very seditious young Nobleman. Whereupon all the World gave him for Condemned. But acquitted he was: *Catulus*, the next day seeing some of them that had acquitted him, together, said to them; *What made you ask of us a Guard? Were you afraid your money should have been taken from you?*

188. At the same Judgment, *Cicero* gave in Evidence upon Oath: And when the Jury which consisted of 57. had passed against his Evidence, one day in the Senate *Cicero* and *Clodius* being in Altercation, *Clodius* upbraided him, and said; *The Jury gave you no credit: Cicero answered, Five and Twenty gave me credit; But there were two and thirty that gave you no credit; For they had their money beforehand.*

189. Sir Henry Savil was asked by my Lord of Essex, his opinion touching Poets? He answered my Lord; *That he thought them the best Writers, next to them that writ Prose.*

190. *Diogenes* having seen that the Kingdom of *Macedon*, which before was contemptible and low, began to come aloft when he dyed, was asked, *How he would*

that would be buried? He answered; *With my Face downward: For within a while, the World will be turned upside down, and then I shall be right.*

191. Cato the Elder was wont to say; *That the Romans were like sheep; A Man were better to drive a flock of them, than one of them.*

192. When Lycurgus was to reform and alter the State of Sparta; In Consultation one advised that it should be reduced to an absolute Popular Equality: But Lycurgus said to him; *Sir begin it in your own House.*

193. ^{Diogenes} Dion that was an Atheist, was shewed in a Port-City, in a Temple of Neptune, many Tables of Pictures, of such as had in Tempests made their Vows to Neptune, and were saved from Shipwrack: and was askt, *How say you now? Do you not acknowledg the power of the Gods?* But said he; *I but where are they painted, that have been drowned after their Vows.*

194. Cicero was at Dinner, where there was an ancient Lady that spake of her own years, and said; *She was but forty years old.* One that sat by Cicero, rounded him in the ear, and said; *She talks of forty year old; But she is far more out of question.*

question. Cicero answered him again ; *I must believe her, for I have heard her say so, any time these ten years.*

195. There was a Soldier that vaunted before Julius Caesar, of the Hurts he had received in his Face. Julius Caesar knowing him to be but a Coward, told him ; *you were best take heed, next time you run away, how you look back.*

196. There was a Suitor to Vespasian, who to lay his Suit fairer, said it was for his Brother ; Whereas indeed it was for a piece of Money. Some about Vespasian told the Emperour, to cross him ; That the party his Servant spake for, was not his Brother ; but that he did it upon a Bargain. Vespasian sent for the party interested, and asked him ; *Whether his Mean employed by him was his Brother or no ?* He durst not tell untruth to the Emperour, and confessed He was not his Brother. Whereupon the Emperour said, *This do, fetch me the Money, and you shall have your Suit dispatched.* Which he did, The Courtier which was the Mean, solicited Vespasian soon after about his Suit : *Why, (saith Vespasian,) I gave it last day, to a Brother of mine.*

197. Vespasian asked of Apollonius ; *What was the cause of Nero's Ruine ?*
Who

Who answered, *Nero* could tune the *Harp* well, but in Government he did always wind up the strings too high ; or let them down too low.

198. *Dionysius* the Tyrant, after he was deposed, and brought to *Corinth*, kept a School. Many used to visit him ; And amongst others, one when he came in, opened his *Mantle* and shook his Cloaths ; Thinking to give *Dionysius* a gentle scorn ; because it was the manner to do so, for them that came in to see him while he was Tyrant. But *Dionysius* said to him ; I prethee do so, rather when thou goest out, that we may see thou stealest nothing away.

199. *Diogenes* one terrible frosty Morning, came into the *Market-place*, and stood Naked, shaking, to shew his *Tolerance*. Many of the People came about him, pitying him : *Plato* passing by and knowing he did it to be seen, said to the People as he went by ; If you pity him indeed let him alone to himself.

200. *Aristippus* was earnest Suiter to *Dionysius* for some Grant, who would give no ear to his Suit. *Aristippus* fell at his feet, and then *Dionysius* granted it. One that stood by, said afterwards to *Aristippus* ; Thou a Philosopher and be so base

base as to throw your self at the Tyrants Feet to get a Suit : Aristippus answered ; The fault is not mine, but the fault is in Dionysius that carries his Ears in his Feet.

201. Solon when he wept for his Sons death, and one said to him ; Weeping will not help, answered ; Alas therefore I weep, because weeping will not help.

202. The same Solon being asked ; Whether he had given the Athenians the best Laws ? answered ; The best of those that they would have received.

203. One said to Aristippus, 'Tis a strange thing, why should men rather give to the Poor, than to Philosophers : He answered, because they think themselves may sooner come to be poor, than to be Philosophers.

204. Trajan would say of the vain Jealousie of Princes, that seek to make away those that aspire to their succession ; That there was never King, that did put to death his Successor.

205. When it was represented to Alexander, to the advantage of Antipater, who was a stern and Imperious Man ; That he only of all his Lieutenants, wore no Purple, but kept the Macedonian habit of black ; Alexander said yea, but Antipater is all Purple within.

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206. Alexander used to say of his two Friends, Craterus and Ephestion; That Ephestion loved Alexander, and Craterus loved the King.

207. It fell out so, that as Livia went abroad in Rome; there met her naked young men that were sporting in the streets; which Augustus went about severely to punish in them: But Livia spake for them, and said; It was no more to chaste Women, then so many Statues.

208. Philip of Macedon was wished to banish one, for speaking ill of him: But Philip answered; Better he speak where we are both known, than where we are both unknown.

209. Lucullus entertained Pompey in one of his Magnificent Houses: Pompey said, This is a marvellous Fair, and stately House for the Summer; but methinks it should be very cold for Winter: Lucullus answered; Do you not think me as wise as divers Fools are, to change my habitation in the winter season. Bacon
Essays, 159.

210. Plato entertained some of his Friends at a Dinner, and had in the Chamber a Bed or Couch neatly and cost-ly furnished. Diogenes came in, and got upon the Bed, and trampled it, saying, I trample upon the pride of Plato;

D

Plato

Plato mildly answered; but with greater pride Diogenes.

211. Pompey being Commissioner for sending Grain to Rome, in time of Dearth, When he came to the Sea, found it very tempestuous and dangerous; Inasmuch as those about him, advised him by no means to embark; but Pompey said; It is of necessity that I go, not that I live.

212. Demosthenes was upbraided by Aeschines; That his speeches did smell of the Lamp. But Demosthenes said; Indeed there is a great deal of difference between that which you and I do by Lamp-light.

213. Demades the Orator, in his Age was talkative, and would eat hard; Antipater would say of him; That he was like a Sacrifice, that nothing was left of it but the Tongue and the Paunch.

214. Themistocles after he was banished, and had wrought himself into great favour, at erwards, so that he was honoured, and sumptuously served, seeing his present Glory said unto one of his Friends; If I had not been undone, I had been undone.

215. Philo Judaeus saith, That the sun is like the Sun; For the Sun seals up the Globe of Heaven, and opens the Globe of Earth: So the sense doth obscure He-

only things, and reveals Earthly things.

216. Alexander after the Battel of Granicum, had very great Offers made him by Darius: Consulting with his Captains concerning them, Parmenio said; Sure I would except of these offers, if I were as Alexander: Alexander answered; so would I, if I were as Parmenio.

217. Alexander was wont to say; He knew himself to be mortal, chiefly by two things; Sleep, and Lust.

218. Augustus Caesar would say; That he wondred that Alexander feared he should want work, having so more worlds to conquer: As if it were not as hard a matter to keep, as to conquer.

219. Antigonus when it was told him that the Enemy had such Volleys of Arrows that they did hide the Sun, said; That falls out well, for it is her weather, and so we shall fight in the shade.

220. Cato the Elder being aged, buried his Wife, and married a young woman. His Son came to him, and said; Sir what have I offended, that you have brought a Step-mother into your house? The old man answered; Nay, quite contrary Son; Thou please me so well, as I would be glad to have more such.

221. Caelius the Orator had a Fifth

which the Romans called *Murena*, that he made very tame and fond of him; The Fish died, and *Crassus* wept for it. One day falling in contention with *Domitius* in the Senate, *Domitius* said; Foolish *Crassus*, you wept for your *Murena*. *Crassus* replied: That's more than you did for both your *Wives*.

222. *Philip*, *Alexanders* Father, gave Sentence against a Prisoner, what time he was drowsy, and seemed to give small attention. The Prisoner, after sentence was pronounced, said, *I appeal*. The King somewhat stirred, said; To whom do you appeal? The Prisoner answered; From *Philip* when he gave no ear, to *Philip* when he shall give ear.

223. There was a Philosopher that disputed with *Adrian* the Emperour, and did it but weakly. One of his Friends that stood by, afterwards said unto him: Methinks you were not like your self last day, in Argument with the Emperour; I could have answered better my self: Why said the Philosopher; Would you have me contend with him, that commands thirty Legions?

224. When *Alexander* passed into *Asia*, he gave large Donatives to his Captains, and other principal men of Vertue; inso-much as *Parmenio* asked him; Sir, what

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do you keep for your self? he answered, Hope.

225. *Vespasian* set a *Tribute* upon *Urine*: Thus his son emboldened himself to speak to his *Father* of it: And represented it as a thing indigne and fordid, *Vespasian* said nothing, for the time; but a while after, when it was forgotten, sent for a piece of *Silver* out of the *Tribute-money*; And called to his Son, bidding him to smell to it; and asked him, whether he found any offence? who said, No: Why so, saith *Vespasian* again; Yet this comes out of *Urine*.

226. *Nerva*, the Emperour, succeeded *Domitian*, who had been *Tyrannical*; and in his time many *Noble Houses* were overthrown by false *Accusations*; The Instruments whereof were chiefly, *Marcellus* and *Regulus*. The Emperour *Nerva* one night supp'd privately with some six or seven: Amongst which there was one that was a dangerous Man; and began to take the like courses, as *Marcellus* and *Regulus* had done. The Emperour fell into Discourse of the *Injustice* and *Tyranny* of the former Time; And by Name, of the two *Accusers*; And said; What should we do with them, if we had them now? One of them that was at Supper, and was a free-spoken *Senatour*, said; Marry, they should sup with us.

227. There was one that found a great Mass of Money digging under ground in his Grand fathers House ; And being somewhat doubtful of the Case, signified it to the Emperour, that he had found such Treasure. The Emperour made a Rescript thus ; Use it. He writ back again ; That the summe was greater than his Estate or Condition could use. The Emperour writ a new Rescript, thus ; Abuse it.

228. Julius Caesar, as he passed by, was by Acclamation of some that stood in the way, termed King ; to try how the People would take it. The People shewed great murmure and distaste at it. Caesar finding where the wind stood, slighted it, and said ; I am not King but Caesar : As if they had mistaken his Name. For Rex was a fir-name amongst the Romans, as King is with us.

229. When Cræsus, for his glory, shewed Solon his great Treasures of Gold ; Solon said to him ; If another King come that hath better iron than you, he will be master of all this Gold.

230. Aristippus being reprehended of Luxury, by one that was not rich ; for that he gave six Crowns for a small Fish ; answered, Why, what would you have given ? The other said, some Twelve pence.

pence. Aristippus said again; And six Crowns is no more with me.

231. Plato reprehended severely a young man, for entring into a dissolute house. The young man said to him; why do you reprehend so sharply for so small a matter? Plato replied, But custom is no small matter.

232. Archilampus, King of Lacedemon, having received from Philip, King of Macedonia (After Philip had won the victory of Cheronea, upon the Athenians) proud Letters, writ back to him; That if he measured his own shadow, he would find it no longer than it was before his victory.

233. Pyrrhus, when his Friends congratulated to him his victory over the Romans, under the Command of Fabritius, but with great slaughter of his own side, said to them again; yes, but if we have such another victory, we are undone.

234. Plato was wont to say of his Master Socrates; That he was like the Apocryphes Galley-Poss; that had on the outside Apes, and Owls, and Serpents; but within precious Drags.

235. Alexander sent to Phocion a great Present of Money. Phocion said to the Messenger; Why doth the King send to me, and to none else? The Messenger answered, But, says he takes you to be the only

good man in Athens. Phocyon replied ;
If he think so, pray let him suffer me to be so
still.

236. At a Banquet, where those that
were called the *Seven Wise-men* of Greece,
were invited by the Embassadour of a Bar-
barous King ; The Embassadour related ;
That there was a Neighbour mightier than
his Master, pist quarrels with him, by
making impossible Demands, otherwise
threatning War, and now at that present
had demanded of him, to drink up the Sea.
Whereunto one of the wise men said, I
would have him undertake it. Why, saith
the Embassadour, how shall he come off ?
Thus, (saith the Wise man) let that King
first stop the Rivers, which run into the
Sea ; which are no part of the bargain ;
and then your Master will perform it.

238. The Lacedemonians had in cus-
tom to speak very short, which being an
Empire, they might do at pleasure : but
after their Defeat at *Leuctra*, in an As-
sembly of the Grecians, they made a long
Invective against *Epaminondas* ; Who
stood up, and said no more but this ; I
am glad we have brought you to speak
long.

239. *Fabius Maximus* being resolved
to draw the War in length, still waited
upon *Hannibals* progress to curb him :
And

And for that purpose he encamped upon the High Ground : But Terentius his Colleague, fought with Hannibal, and was in great peril of overthrow, But then Fabius came down from the High Grounds, and got the day. Whereupon Hannibal said ; That he did ever think that that same cloud that hanged upon the Hills, would at one time or other give a Tempest.

240. Hanno the Carthaginian, was sent Commissioner by the State, after the second Carthaginian War, to supplicate for Peace ; And in the end obtain'd it : yet one of the sharper Senators said ; you have often broken with us the Peaces, whereunto you have been sworn ; I pray, by what God will you swear ? Hanno answered ; by the same gods that have punished the former perjury so severely.

241. Caesar when he first possessed Rome, Pompey being fled, offered to enter the sacred Treasury to take the Monies that were there stored : And Metellus, Tribune of the People, did forbid him ; And when Metellus was violent in it, and would not desist ; Caesar turned to him, and said ; Presume no further, or I will lay you dead. And when Metellus was with those words somewhat astonish'd, Caesar added ; Young man, it had

been easier for me to do this, than to speak it.

242. *Caius Marius*, was General of the Romans against the *Cimbers*, who came with such a Sea of People upon Italy. In the Fight there was a Band of the *Cadurcians* of a thousand, that did notable Service; whereupon, after the Fight, *Marius* did demison them all for Citizens of Rome, though there was no Law to warrant it. One of his Friends did present it unto him; That he had transgressed the Law, because that priviledge was not to be granted but by the people. Whereunto *Marius* answered; That for the voyse of Arms he could not hear the Laws.

243. *Pompey* did consummate the War against *Sertorius*, when *Metellus* had brought the Enemy somewhat low. He did also consummate the War against the *Fugitives*, whom *Crassus* had before defeated in a great Battel. So when *Lucullus* had had great and glorious Victories against *Mithridates* and *Tigranes*; yet *Pompey* by means his friends made, was sent to put an end to that War. Whereupon *Lucullus* taking indignation, as disgrace offered to himself, said; That *Pompey* was a Carrion Crow, when others had stricken down the bodies, the

Pompey

Pompey came and preyed upon them.

244. Antisthenes being asked of one what learning was most necessary for mans life? Answered, To unlearn that which is thought.

245. Alexander visited Diogenes in his Tub; And when he asked him, what he would desire of him? Diogenes answered; That you would stand a little aside, that the Sun may come to me.

246. The same Diogenes, when Mice came about him, as he was eating, said; I see, that even Diogenes nourisheth Parasites.

248. Heraclitus the Obscure said; The dry light is the best Soul: meaning when the faculties intellectual are in vigour; not drenched, or as it were, blounded by the affections.

249. One of the Philosophers was asked; what a wise man differed from a fool? He answered, send them both Naked to those that know them not, and you shall perceive.

250. There was a Law made by the Romans, against the Bribery and Extortion of the Governours of Provinces. Cato said in a speech of his to the People; That he thought the Provinces would petition to the State of Rome to have that Law repealed, but (saith he) before the

Governours did bribe and extort, as much as was sufficient for themselves: But now they bribe and extort as much as may be enough, not only for themselves, but for the Judges, and Jurors, and Magistrates.

251. Aristippus sailing in a Tempest, shewed signs of fear. One of the Seamen said to him, in an insulting manner; We that are Plebeians, are not troubled; you that are a Philosopher, are afraid. Aristippus answered; That there is not the like wager upon it, for you to perish and for me.

252. There was an Orator, that defended a cause of Aristippus, and prevailed. Afterwards, he asked Aristippus; Now, in your distress, what did Socrates do you good? Aristippus answered; Thus, in making that which you said of me to be true.

253. There was an Epicurean vaunted, that divers of other Sects of Philosophers did after turn Epicureans; But there was never any Epicurean that turned to any other Sect. Whereupon a Philosopher that was of another Sect, said; The reason was plain, for that Cocks may be made Capons; but Capons could never be made Cocks.

254. Chilon would say; That Gold was tryed with the touchstone: and men with Gold.

255. *Simonides* being askt of *Hiero* what he thought of God? asked a seven-nights time to consider of it: And at the seven-nights end, he asked a Fort-nights time: At the Fortnights end, a Month. At which *Hiero* marvelling, *Simonides* answered; That the longer he thought upon the matter, the more difficult he found it.

258. A Spaniard was censuring to a French Gentleman the want of Devotion, amongst the French; In that, whereas in Spain, when the Sacrament goes to the sick, any that meets with it, turns back and waits upon it to the house whither it goes; But in France, they only do Reverence, and pass by. But the French Gentleman answered him; There is reason for it; For here with us, Christ is secure amongst his Friends; But in Spain there be so many Jews, and Marano's, that it is not amiss for him to have a Convoy.

259. Mr. Popham, (afterwards Lord chief Justice Popham) when he was Speaker; And the House of Commons had sate long and done, in effect nothing; coming one day to *Queen Elizabeth*, she said to him; Now Mr. Speaker; what hath passed in the Commons House? He answered, If it please your Majesty, seven weeks.

56, idm 260. *Agathocles*, after he had taken *Syracusa*, the men whereof during the siege, had in a bravery spoken of him; all the *Villany* that might be; sold the *Syracusans* for slaves, and said; Now if you use such words of me, I will tell your Masters of you.

261. *Themistocles*, in his lower Fortune, was in love with a young gentleman who scorned him; but when he grew to his Greatness, which was soon after he sought him; *Themistocles* said; We are both grown wise, but too late.

262. *Bion* was sailing, and there fell out a great Tempest; and the *Mariners* that were wicked and dissolute fellows, called upon the Gods; but *Bion* said to them, peace, let them not know you are here.

263. The *Turks* made an expedition into *Persia*; and because of the *Strait Faws* of the *Mountains* of *Armenia*, the *Bashaw* consulted which way they should get in? One that heard the Debate said; Here's much ado how you shall get in; but I fear no body take care how you should get out.

264. *Philip King* of *Macedon*, maintained arguments with a *Musician* in points of his Art, somewhat pertinaciously; but the *Musician* said to him;

God

God forbid Sir, your Fortune were so hard, that you should know these things better than my self.

265. *Antalcidas*, when an Athenian said to him, Ye Spartans are unlearned, said again; True, for we have learned no evil nor vice of you.

266. *Pace* the bitter Fool, was not suffered to come at *Queen Elizabeth*, because of his bitter Humour. Yet at one time, some perswaded the Queen that he should come to her; undertaking for him, that he should keep within compass, so he was brought to her, and the Queen said; Come on *Pace*, now we shall hear of our faults: saith *Pace*; I do not use to talk of that, that all the Town talks of.

267. *Bishop Latimer* said, in a Sermon at Court; That he heard great speech that the King was poor; And many ways were propounded to make him Rich: For his part, he had thought of one way, which was; That they should help the King to some good Office; for all his Officers were rich.

268. After the defeat of *Cyrus* the younger, *Falinus* was sent by the King to the Grecians, (who had for their part rather victory, than otherwise) to command them to yield their arms; which when it was denied, *Falinus* said to *Elearchus*;

chas ; Well then, the King lets you know, that if you remove from the place where you are now encamped, it is War ; if you stay it is Truce : What shall I say you will do ? Clearchus answered , It pleaseth us, as it pleaseth the King. How is that ? saith Falinus, saith Clearchus ; If we remove, War ; If we stay, Truce ; and so would not disclose his purpose.

269. Alcibiades came to Pericles, and stayed a while e're he was admitted. When he came in, Pericles civilly excused it, and said ; I was studying how to give mine account. But Alcibiades said to him, If you will be ruled by me, study rather how to give no account.

270. Mendoza that was Vice-Roy of Peru , was wont to say ; That the Government of Peru was the best place that the King of Spain gave, save that it was somewhat too near Madrid.

271. When Vespasian passed from Jury, to take upon him the Empire, he went by Alexandria, where remained two famous Philosophers ; Apollonius and Emphrates. The Emperour heard the discourse, touching matter of State, in the presence of many. And when he was weary of them, he brake off, and in a secret derision, finding their Discourses but speculative, and not to be put in practice,

practice, said ; *Oh that I might govern
wise men, and wise men govern me.*

272. Cardinal Ximenes, upon a Mu-
ster, which was taken against the Moors,
was spoken to by a Servant of his to stand
a little out of the smoak of the Harque-
buze, but he said again, *That that was his
incurse.*

273. Nero was wont to say of his Ma-
ster Seneca, *That his stile was like mortar
without lime.*

275. Augustus Caesar, out of great in-
dignation against his two Daughters ;
and Posthumus Agrippa, his Grand-child,
whereof the two first were infamous ;
and the last otherwise unworthy, would
say ; *That they were not his seed, but
some imposthumes that had broken from
him.*

276. A Seaman coming before the
Judges of the Admiralty for admittance
into an Office of a Ship, bound for the
Indies, was by one of the Judges much
lighted, as an insufficient person for
that Office he sought to obtain ; the
Judg telling him, *That he believed he
could not say the points of his Compass.* The
Seamen answered ; *That he could say them,
under favour, better than he could say his
Pater-Noster.* The Judg replied ; *That
he would wager Twenty shillings with him
upon.*

upon that. The Seaman taking him up, it came to Tryal: And the Seaman began, and said all the points of his Compass very exactly: The Judge likewise said his *Pater-noster*: and when he had finished it, he required the wager, according to agreement; Because the Seaman was to say his Compass better, than he his *Pater-noster*; which he had not performed. Alay, I pray Sir, hold; (saith the Seaman) The wager is not finished: For I have but half done: And so he immediately said his Compass backward very exactly; which the Judge failing of in his *Pater-noster*, the Seaman carried away the Prize.

277. There was a Conspiracy against the Emperor *Claudius*, by *Serbonianus*, examined in the Senate; where *Claudius* sat in his Chair, and one of his Freed Servants stood at the back of his Chair. In the Examination, that Freed Servant, who had much power with *Claudius*, very powerfully, had almost all the words: And amongst other things, he asked in scorn, one of the Examiners, who was likewise Freed Servant of *Serbonianus*; I pray Sir, if *Serbonianus* had been Emperor, what would you have done? he answered, I would have stood behind his Chair, and held my peace.

of Apophthegms. 87

278. One was saying ; That his great Grand-father, and Grand-father, and Father died at Sea : Said another, that heard him ; And I were as you, I would never come at Sea. Why (saith he) where did your great Grand-father, and Grand-father, and Father die? He answered ; Where, but in their Beds? He answered ; And I were as you, I would never come in Bed.

279. There was a dispute, whether great Heads, or little Heads had the better Wit? And one said ; It must needs be the little ; For that it is a Maxim ; Omne majus continet in se minus.

280. Sir Thomas More, when the Counsel of the party pressed him for a longer day to perform the Decree, said ; Take Saint Barnabies day, which is the longest day in the year. Now Saint Barnabies day, was within few days following.

281. One of the Fathers saith ; That there is but this difference between the death of old Men, and young Men ; That old Men go to Death ; and Death comes to young Men.

283. Jason the Thessalian, was wont to say ; That some things must be done unjustly, that many things may be done justly.

284.

66, Dem. 284. There was an Harbinger had lodged a Gentleman in a very ill Room, who expostulated with him somewhat rudely: but the Harbinger carelessly said; *you will take pleasure in it, when you are out of it.*

285. *Demetrius* King of *Macedon*; would at times retire himself from business, and give himself wholly to pleasures. One of those his retirings, giving out that he was sick, his Father, *Antigonus*, came on the sudden to visit him; and met a fair dainty youth coming out of his chamber. When *Antigonus* came in, *Demetrius* said; *Sir the Fever left me right now.* *Antigonus* replied; *I think it was he that I met at the door.*

286. *Cato Major* would say, *That wise men learned more by Fools, than Fools by wise men.*

287. When it was said to *Anaxagoras*; *Socrates.*
The Athenians have condemned you to die;
He said again; *And nature them.*

288. *Alexander*, when his Father wished him to run for the prize of the Race, at the *Olympian Games*; (for he was very swift) answered; *He would if he might run with Kings.*

289. *Antigonus* used often to go disguised, and to listen at the Tents of his Souldiers; And at a time heard some that

that spoke very ill of him. Wherenpon he opened the Tent a little, and said to them; *If you would speak ill of me, you should go a little further off.*

290. *Aristippus* said; That those that studied particular Sciences, and neglected Philosophy; were like *Penelopes* wooers, that made love to the waiting-woman.

291. The Embassadors of *Asia Minor*, came to *Antonius*, after he had imposed upon them a double Tax; and said plainly to him; *That if he would have two Tributes in one year; He must give them two seed times, and two Harvests.*

292. An Orator of *Athens*, said to *Demosthenes*; *The Athenians will kill you, if they wax mad; Demosthenes replied, and they will kill you if they be in good sense.*

293. *Epictetus* used to say; *That one of the vulgar, in any ill that happens to him, blames others; A Novice in Philosophy blames himself; And a Philosopher blames neither the one nor the other.*

294. *Caesar* in his Book, that he made against *Cato*, (which is lost) did write to shew the force of opinion and reverence, of a Man that had once obtained a popular Reputation; *That there were some that found Cato drunk, and were ashamed instead of Cato.*

295. There was a Nobleman said of a great Counsellour; That he would have made the worst Farrier in the world; for he never shod Horse, but he cloyed him: For he never commended any man to the King for service, or upon occasion of suite, or otherwise, but that he would come in, in the end with a Bus; and drive in a Naylor to his disadvantage.

296. Diogenes called an ill Physician, Cock, Why? (saith he) Diogenes answered; Because when you Crow, men use to rise.

297. There was a Gentleman fell very sick; and a Friend of his said to him; surely, you are in danger; I pray send for a Physician: But the sick man answered; It is no matter, for if I dye, I will dye at leisure.

299. A certain friend of Sir Thomas Moors, taking great pains about a Book, which he intended to publish (being well conceited of his own wit, which no man else thought worthy of Commendation) brought it to Sir Thomas Moor, to peruse it, and pass his judgment upon it; which he did: And finding nothing therein worthy the Press; he said to him with a grave Countenance: That if it were in verse, it would be more worthy. Upon which words, he went immediately and turned

turned it into verse, and then brought it to Sir Thomas again, who looking thereon, said soberly; yes marry, now it is somewhat; for now it is Rhime; whereas before it was neither Rhime nor Reason.

300. Sir Henry Watton used to say: That Criticks were like Brushers of Noble Mens Cloaths.

301. Hannibal said of Fabius Maximus, and of Marcellus; whereof the former waited upon him; that he could make no progress: and the latter had many sharp fights with him: That he feared Fabius like a Tutor: And Marcellus like an Enemy.

302. When King Edward the second, was amongst his Torturers, who hurried him too and fro, That no man should know where he was, they set him down upon a Bank: And one time the more to disguise his Face shaved him, and washed him with cold water of a Ditch by: The King said: Well, yet, I will have warm water for my Beard: And so shed, abundance of Tears.

303. One of the seven was wont to say, That Law were like Copied Letters: where the small Elices were caught, and the great brags throught.

304. Lewis the Eleventh of France, having much abated the greatness and power

power of the Peers, Nobility, and Court of Parliament, would say ; *That he had brought the Crown out of Ward.*

305. There was a cowardly Spanish Souldier, that in a Defeat the *Moors* gave, ran away with the foremost. Afterwards when the Army generally fled, this Souldier was missing. Whereupon ~~was~~ said by some, *that he was slain : No jure* (saith one) *He is alive ; For the Moors eat no Hares Flesh.*

306. A Gentleman that was punctual of his word, and loved the same in others : when he heard that two persons had agreed upon a meeting, about serious affairs, at a certain time and place ; And that the one party failed in the performance, or neglected his Hour ; would usually say of him ; *He is a young man then.*

307. *Anacharsis* would say, concerning the popular Estates of *Gracia* ; *That he wondred how at Athens, Wise men did propose, and Fools dispose.*

308. His Lordship, when he had finished this Collection of Apophthegms, concluded thus ; *Come now, all is well : They say, he is not a wise man that will lose his friend, for his auit : But he is less a wise man, that will lose his friend, for another mans wit.*

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